The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VI. QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891. No. 22.

S. H. CASWELL

DOES

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R. E. SMITH, Tonsorial Artist, has opened a shaving parlor next door to S. H. Caswell's shoe store, where he is ready to do shaving and hair cutting in all styles. He solicits the patronage of the public. Shop open from 7.30 to 22 o'clock.

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W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S., Dominion Land Surveyor, and Civil Engineer, Qu'Appelle Station.

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HAVING had considerable practice in England, is enabled to offer the public genuine and properly amalgamated preparations in horse and cattle medicines which experience warrants.

W. L. C. while learning the veterinary art was impressed with the fact that the value of a horse depends so much upon his feet, for no matter how perfect the other parts may be, the horse's services are diminished or altogether lost and knowing that bad shoeing is the most common cause of lameness, he will make Scientific principles in horse-shoeing a specialty. Contracts for medical attendance. Operations performed. All charges reasonable.

Winnetka Milling Co,

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RECOGNIZING the great disadvantages under which the Farmers of the Regina district labor, owing to the want of milling facilities, and other causes, John W. Harris, Edward Day Wilson and William Hendry beg to announce that they have erected and are running a

GRIST MILL,

capacity from 30 to 40 barrels a day, and hope by prompt attention to business, moderate charges and square dealing to merit and receive a fair amount of support from a class in whose interests the venture has been made.

TERMS:—Cash, or if 1st Class Wheat at door of mill.

MEALS:—25 cents each. Breakfast at 6, Dinner at 12 noon, Supper at 6, p.m., Stabling and Bunk-room free.

Hay and Oats at the usual prices.

Dated at Winnetka, Sec. 10, Tp. 20, R. 17 West 2nd Principal Meridian, Jan. 26, 1891.

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Highest Market Price

For all grades of

WHEAT AND OATS

Delivered at his warehouse, Qu'Appelle Station.

A. M. McLANE.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

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All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

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Birthday and Bride's Cakes A SPECIALTY.

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BLANKETS,
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TRUNKS,
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Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

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Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

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The patronage of the public solicited.

CHOICE FLOWERING & VEGETABLE PLANTS WHOLESALE & RETAIL FORT ROUGE GREENHOUSE WINNIPEG, MAN. Send for Catalogue Free

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QU'APPELLE STATION.

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Boys may take up either of two courses: (1) Classical, preparing for the University, Professional and Teacher's Examinations, or (2) Commercial, embracing Book-keeping, Type-writing and practical Telegraphy. Strict Discipline. Terms reasonable.

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For full information as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent, to E. W. WARNER, Agent, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBERT KER, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

Homestead Regulations.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of $10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter section, and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres the third year.

3. The five years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof), breaking five acres the first year, cropping those 5 acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year, and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from the date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give "six months" notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

are situated at Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to the second day of June, 1887.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Dep. Min. of the Interior.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person selling or giving, directly or indirectly, any kind of Intoxicating Liquor to Indians, either on or off their Reserves, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, being liable to a fine of $500.00 and to six months imprisonment. One half of the fine imposed is payable to the informer.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa 15th December, 1890.

The Qu'Appelle Progress,

Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$6 00	$ 8 00	$15 00	$50 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if oftener $1 00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price; $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, G. S. DAVIDSON & CO., Qu'Appelle, Assin.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

The action of the Council in accepting the offer of Mr. Scarth on behalf of the North West Land Co., a settlement of the back taxes on the company's interests in the Town site, as far as we can learn, meets with the general approval of the ratepayers. One thousand dollars in cash, the race-course and sufficient land outside for the purpose of erecting agricultural buildings thereon—amounting in all to about 18 acres is a very satisfactory settlement of this question which occupied the attention of several councils. The matter is now settled, and the council has $1000 in cash to meet the requirements of the year and if economy is exercised in expenditure, the rate for the coming year should be considerably less than five mills, as was the case last year, when so much dissatisfaction was the result.

Mr. G. S. Davidson, Census Commissioner for East Assiniboia, is instructing his enumerators in their duties, and will soon have all arrangements complete. The enumerators will call at each and every house in their respective districts, and are required to ask the heads of families nearly two hundred questions. There are no offensive questions, however, and as the officers are sworn to the strictest secrecy, it is not likely that any difficulty will be experienced in obtaining all the information required by the Act. The following will give an idea of the general character of the questions to be asked:

Schedule 1, A description of the residence; the names, sex and ages of the occupants of the house; their relation to the head of the family; places of their own birth and of their parents' birth; religion; profession, occupation or trade; whether employer or wage earner; if wage earner, the name of the employer; whether unemployed a week preceeding the census; if employer, the average number of hands employed during the year; ability to read and write; whether deaf or dumb, or of unsound mind. Schedule 2 calls for the names of those who died during the preceeding year with other information concerning them; also facts and statistics regarding public institutions. Schedule 3, information about real estate, orchard products, nurseries, vineyards and market gardens. Schedule 4, returns of farm products. Schedule 5, live stock, animal products, home-made fabrics, etc. Schedule 6, industrial establishments. Schedule 7, products of the forest. Schedule 8, shipping and mining. Questions relating to to all these varied interests will have to be asked and answered.

The council, seeing the absolute necessity of looking after the health and safety of the town, relinquished their former intention of saving the expense of maintaining the office of nuisance inspector, and at their meeting on Tuesday appointed a man, who will no doubt look after those who do not exercise the strictest care in cleaning up their premises. The Inspector's duties will be considerably lessened and better results follow, if notice be given him of any violation of the By-law.

The new farmers' organization, known as the Patrons of Industry, is fast taking root in the North-West Territories, and everything bids fair to a number of lodges being started in the Qu'Appelle district. On Friday, April 3rd, a meeting of the Edgeley farmers was held at the school house for the purpose of organizing. Mr. Nicoll, of Springbrook, who is thoroughly versed in the constitution and by-laws of the institution, was present, and assisted in the formation of the Edgeley branch. The following officers were elected: Mr. John McLean, President; Mr. James Craig, vice-President; Mr. Frank Goodwin, Secretary-Treasurer. About twenty prominent farmers joined. It is proposed to have a debate on some important subject relating to farming, on Friday, April 17th.

By our own correspondent.

That the prosperity or otherwise of a community may be inferred from the general appearance of its surroundings is a remark trite enough, but in the attractiveness of towns or settlements there are, as in everything else, many grades. Some, owing to their situation, are naturally beautiful, while others again are heavily handicapped in this respect. Nevertheless, both these classes may be more or less improved by a comparatively small outlay, and by the active co-operation of each individual, striving to render his own little domicile pleasing both to himself and to others. In a town like ours a preponderance of unpainted wooden structures is not calculated to set off the many advantages which Nature has bestowed upon us. There is uniformity of color, but only to a certain extent, for various tints and shades are here and there produced by the relentless hand of time, disagreeable to the eye, and giving to strangers an impression which a visit to their interiors would at once dispel. Our spacious streets would look more cheerful if rows of trees were planted on either side, thus forming a grateful shade from summer's heat, and a protection against the winter's blast. Stringent regulations, however, must be made to prevent wilful damage, lest the irrepressible boy,—boys are destructive animals,—should whittle away the growing plant with his last new knife, or pluck its leafy foliage, out of sheer exuberance of spirits. Spared from such injurious attentions, we may look forward to an improvement in our streets, which will well repay us for the labor and care expended. If several residents would undertake to plant two or three trees in front of their dwellings, we feel sure their good example would soon be followed by others, and, ere long, at least one street would bear testimony to the enterprise, and desire for what is pleasing, of its inhabitants. Cleanliness is a quality which every one, both in their private and public capacity, should endeavor to promote, and, so soon as a thaw sets in, all accumulations of rubbish should be swept away, the sidewalks swept, cows, horses and hogs prevented from being allowed to wander about the streets at their own sweet will, to the annoyance of everyone except their owners. Such are a few of the improvements which might be effected. Our town would then present a spectacle of neatness and order which would gratify more senses than one, and furnish to passing travellers an actual instance of thrift and prosperity, on behalf of our people who, with an eye to beauty in the improvement of their surroundings, had made their town one of the prettiest spots in the west.

It is rumored that Sir A. T. Galt will be taken into the Ministry.

Mr. S. L. Bedson, warden of Stony Mountain penitentiary, has been superannuated and placed on the retired list.

600 lbs of mail matter was received and distributed in the post office at Nelson in February. The postmaster's salary is $30.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, April 7th.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, April 1st...	38	24
Thursday, April 2nd...	28	4
Friday, April 3rd.....	32	4
Saturday, April 4th....	49	22
Sunday, April 5th.....	50	26
Monday, April 6th.....	54	34
Tuesday, April 7th	60	32

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday, Ap. 1	S 14	S 20	S 14
Thursday, Ap. 2....	SE 10	SE 8	E 4
Friday, Ap. 3.....	S 26	S 18	S 14
Saturday, Ap. 4.....	S 12	SW 14	SW 8
Sunday, Ap. 5.....	S 10	S 20	S 10
Monday, Ap. 6.....	S 20	S 16	SE 12
Tuesday, Ap. 7....	SE 4	SE 14	E 8

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE CRICKET AND LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the College reading room, on Saturday, April 4th, at 8.15 p. m., for the purpose of founding a cricket and lawn tennis club, which should consist of past and present members of the College only, the object in view being to establish an athletic club of average ability, after the manner of English colleges, to play these games largely, and to invite challenges from foreign sources. A few preliminary remarks were made upon the advantages gained by the possession of such a society, and then, on the motion of Rev. T. Greene, seconded by Rev. W. H. Green, Mr. E. G. Henham was elected to the office of secretary to the club, and the more important business of the evening commenced. The title and constitution of the club being finally settled, the remaining offices were filled up, after a certain amount of debate, as follows: Patron, the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle; president, Rev. W. Nicolls; vice-president, Rev. T. Greene; treasurer, Rev. W. Nicolls; deputy treasurer and account keeper, Mr. E. G. Henham; captain of games, Mr. C. Harrison. The next proceedings were the formation of two committees, one of regulations and rules, the other a working committee. On the proposition of the Rev. W. H. Green, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried, the president and secretary were elected ex-officio members of the committees, and the remaining members of the committees were elected, namely, Rev. T. Greene, Rev. W. H. Green and Mr. Harrison on that of regulations and rules, and Messrs. Harrison, Macdonald and Newman on the working committee. After the entrance subsciption fee had been satisfactorily arranged, the motion that all important meetings and performances of the club should be recorded in the Qu'Appelle PROGRESS was carried, as was also the proposition that all notices of meetings of the club should be duly posted on the College notice board. The names of members were then taken, as follows: The president, vice-president, secretary, Rev. W. H. Green, Mr. C. Harrison, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. J. Pirie, Mr. Clark, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. F. Newman. A few congratulatory remarks terminated a meeting successful in every particular, and one which, it is hoped, will be productive of the best results during the coming summer months.

(Note: It is to be understood that, although the club is an entirely independent College one, it will be always very glad to receive assistance from the town club, and its members will be at liberty to assist that club. All particulars will be forwarded upon application to the secretary.

LORLIE.

Mr. R. Aldous, has gone to Regina again for a short time.

Mr. H. Teece is still very low, and fears are entertained of his recovery.

Seeding is the order of the day, and a large acreage will be sown in this vicinity.

The Rev. A. Whiteside of Fort Qu'Appelle, was in town last week, also Mr. Balfour of Balcarres.

Messrs Moore & Theobald, former acquaintances of our esteemed friends, Captain Weston, of Gopher Flats, have arrived here from Toronto. We presume they will ultimately settle in the neighborhood.

We had a call recently from Mr. Thompson, of Hill Farm, in the intrest of an eastern firm, he was securing names for magazines, chromos, albums and books of various kinds of which he had some fine samples.

A colt belonging to Mr. R. Pallister, while running in his owner's stock yard recently, accidently dislocated his stifle, but under the skilful treatment of Mr. Pallister, together with assistance of Mr. G. H. Fairer, the joint was successfully replaced, and the colt is doing well.

GRENFELL.

(From our own correspondent).

A meeting of the local Liberal Conservative Association was held on the 24th March, at which several matters relating to the welfare of the farmers were discussed, and resolutions thereon forwarded to the member for the District.

The committee of the Agricultural Society met on the 21st inst, when it was decided to offer prizes for thoroughbred bulls at the spring show in addition to the stallions. It was also decided to support the proposed Territorial Exhibition at Regina, providing that the other local societies also joined in. Attention having been called to the want of proper seating accommodation in the agricultural hall,—from the use of which for concerts and other entertainments, a considerable income is obtained, orders were given for the purchase of a number of chairs to meet this want.

A public meeting, which had been called for the purpose of considering the candidature of Grenfell at the next North West Election, was held on the 28th inst. The farmers turned out in force and upwards of 120 people were present in the hall. After a vote had been taken disclaiming the report recently published in the Free Press that the meeting was one of "dissentient Conservatives," Col. Lake consented to take the chair. The chairman then called on the sitting member Mr. B. P. Richardson to address the meeting, which he did in an able and straigh-forward manner, defending the constitutional course he had taken in the Legislative Assembly, and expressing his determination to appeal again to the electors to vindicate him in this course. After some personal explanations, a vote of confidence in Mr. Richardson was passed.

From another correspondent.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic public political meetings ever held in Grenfell, met in the Hall on Tuesday 28th inst, 1891. Col. Lake was elected chairman. After making a few preliminary remarks he called upon Mr. B. P. Richardson, M. L. A., our present member to address the audience. In rising to go to the platform the crowd gave him quite a hearty cheer which was enough to stimulate any member while addressing his constituents. This speech was of no mean order and may be ranked as one of his best efforts made upon the political platform. When we consider the active part he took in the election of the Hon. Mr. Dewdney by speeches, conversations and other active messures in which he assisted to procure that gentleman election, it is no wonder we got the mature thoughts and experience he had received in the campaign. For something like an hour and a half he gave us quite a history of the position he had taken in the North West Legislative Assembly, which has often been reported in the local papers. Although the advisory council was a unique and and not a place to be coveted, yet on principle he believed it to be his duty to the government and also for the benefit of the North-west that they should hold on to the barque and not let it be lost in the stormy waters. He gave his views on the Liquor system, would rather have a good license system than an inferior permit system. The public money that had been set aside for this constituency had been appropriated impartially without any idea as to whether they were his supporters or not, (loud cheers) for he wanted to improve the country with good fire guards. All know how detrimental to the farming community is a prairie fire. He had endeavored to make the roads good not only in building bridges and crossings, but to improve the grades on each side of the hills so that it might be possible for a load to be drawn up and down without the extra trouble of unloading. He considered in many instances that had come under his observation that, had the grades been easier, both time and money would have been saved. On taking his seat he was loudly cheered by the large and respectable audience. After the applause had subsided Mr. R. Lake moved a resolution which was seconded by Mr. O. P. Skrine, that this meeting expresses its entire confidence in Mr Richardson as their member, and will give him their full support in the coming election. Mr. W. H. Ball in a few kindly remarks supported the resolution.

Mr. J. Love rose and wished to say a few words and in a brief speech endeavoured to criticise our member's speech and shew he was not so popular as imagined, and thought that a change might be beneficial. He would move that Mr. Samuel Taylor be a candidate for the coming election, but Mr. Taylor rose and said he had not heard of his nomination and consequently protested against his name being put down as a candidate. Mr. Lake's motion was put by the chairman. The people decided by about 140 for the motion and only four held up their hands against it. Mr. Richardson thanked the people for continued confidence and hoped they would never regret their choice. The meeting gave three hearty cheers for their worthy chairman, and the Queen. Thus ended one of the most enthusiastic meetings at Grenfell that it has been our privilege to attend.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

The New British War Ship.

A TRIUMPH OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

The Most Formidable Vessel Afloat.

OTHER ROYAL SOVEREIGNS OF THE NAVY.

The great ship which has just floated out of dock No. 13, in which she had been built, at Portsmouth, is the largest man-of-war that has ever been constructed in England; and it is only fitting that the christening of so magnificent a vessel should be graced by the presence of her Majesty, and that the name selected for the ship should be one of the oldest and most honorable in the annals of the British navy. Nearly 400 years ago there was a king's ship of the first rate called the Sovereign. Commanded by Sir Charles Brandon, she greatly distinguished himself in the action with the French, under the gallant Primauguet, off Brest, in 1512. Ten years later she was described as a vessel of 800 tons and "marvellous goodly." She then lay in the river, off Woolwich, and being much out of repair was, it appears, soon afterwards rebuilt. No Sovereign or Royal Sovereign is mentioned as having been engaged against the Armada; but, according to some, the old Sovereign, patched up or again rebuilt, fought on

THAT HISTORIC OCCASION

under another name. It was not, however, until 1637 that another Sovereign figured as such in the lists of the King's Navy Royal. In that year a first-rate man-of-war, which in her earlier days was known as the Sovereign of the Seas, was launched at Woolwich. She had been designed by the celebrated Phineas Pett, the father of English naval architects, and built by Peter Pett, and she was the first of our long line of three-deckers. Her tonnage has been variously stated, but seems to have been 1,547; the length of her gun deck was 137ft., and her beam was 47ft. 6in. She carried, at different times, from 100 to 120 guns, and had a complement of 815 officers and men. She was in several of the actions of the first Dutch war, notably in that of October 28, 1652, when she sank her immediate opponent, and later she had among her many captains Jeremiah Smith, John Cox, John Wetwang, Richard Haddock, and Sir William Reeves. Portraits of some of these, and of Admirals Sir Joseph Jordan and Prince Rupert, who flew their flags in her, will be seen on the walls of the forthcoming Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea. Captain Cox commanded her in the four days' action with the Dutch off the Goodwin in 1666, and gained a knighthood as his reward. She was also in the action with the Dutch in Solebay in 1672, and in two actions in 1673, in the latter of which Sir William Reeves was killed. In 1684, as she was crank and a bad sea-boat, she was rebuilt and cut down to a two-decker. In 1690, under Captain John Neville, she carried Torrington's flag at

THE BATTLE OF BEACHY

Head, and had as her master the afterwards celebrated John Benbow. In 1692 she was flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval at the victory off Cap La Hogue, and later in the year she was joint flagship of Killegrew, Delaval, and Shovel. In 1663 she carried the flag of Rear-Admiral Matthew Aylmer, and in 1695 she was accidentally burnt at Chatham. A new Royal Sovereign, a 100 gun ship, was launched on the 25th of July, 1701, at Woolwich. She served as Rooke's flagship at Cadiz, her captain being John Fletcher, and afterwards for a brief period, bore Sir John Leake's flag in the channel. She was rebuilt in 1728, and was commanded at various times by Samuel Faulkner, Robert Allen, Thomas Smith ("Tom o' Ten Thousand"), the Honourable Edward Boscawen, and by that William Boys, the story of whose fearful experiences in an open boat, when the crew were reduced to the practice of cannibalism, forms one of the most shocking chapters of maritime history. In her last days she was flagship at Spithead, and in 1768 she was broken up.

THE NEW ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

The Royal Sovereign is the largest battleship hitherto constructed for the British Navy, and forms one of eight ordered to be built under the Naval Defence Act—four in the naval dockyards, and as many by contract. The names of the others are the Hood, Renown, Repulse, Ramillies, Resolution, Revenge, and Royal Oak, the whole of which are barbetts, with the single exception of the Hood, which is a turret ship. The genesis of the type is fully explained in the parliamentary papers recording the conference on designs for battleships held between the Board of Admiralty and distinguished naval officers at Devonport; in the statement of the First Lord explanatory of the navy estimates for 1889-90; and in a paper by Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, their designer, read at the thirtieth session of the Institution of Naval Architects. From these sources of information we learn that a number of alternative designs were prepared for the consideration of their Lordships, with special reference, as it would appear, to the principle disposition of armament adopted in recent years for battleships, and that the eventual choice was made in full view of the most recent types constructed or

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION,

for the Royal and other navies. In this case the Admiralty decided upon the nature of the gun to be carried before finally determining upon the character of the ship. "There was," we are told, "a considerable weight of opinion that a 12-inch gun of modern design, and of about 50 tons in weight, might be made which would possess sufficient power for most purposes; but, as no such gun was in existence, and as guns of 75 tons in weight were carried in existing foreign ships, while the 67 ton 13½-inch gun was thoroughly successful, and all the details of the ammunition and mounting had been settled, it was generally agreed that, for the three leading battleships, 67-ton guns were to be preferred for the heavy armament." This decision has since been applied to all the ships of the class.

As befits her enormous bulk and weight, the construction of the ship has been made exceptionally strong. The hull alone absorbs not less than 9,640 tons of the total displacement, and of that amount about 7,200 has been worked into the structure since the keel plate was laid down on October 1, 1889, up to the time of the floating out of dock, a period of less than 17 months. This is a record of progress which is believed to be wholly beyond precedent either in a Government or in a private yard. And

THIS REMARKABLE ADVANCEMENT

is all the more creditable to the Portsmouth establishment, seeing that the Royal Sovereign was built in the open, and that work had frequently to be suspended in consequence of the very severe winter. She is built entirely of mild steel, as are now all ships in the service, the stem and stern posts and shaft brackets being also formed of steel castings. The flat pieces of keel are composed of plates 1 in. in thickness, whilst the vertical keel has a thickness of ⅝in., with a maximum height of 3ft., amidships, diminishing to 2ft. 6in. at the first longitudinal, and tapering towards the extremities. A novelty has been introduced in this portion of the structure, as the vertical keel is perforated to allow the water to pass freely between the first watertight longitudinal. Above there is a second watertight longitudinal on the port and starboard sides, so that, as a matter of fact, the whole hull from end to end is largely sub-divided, for the purpose of minimising to the fullest possible extent

THE RISK OF DANGER

to the bottom plating from rocks or torpedoes. The frames have also been specially designed with reference to the great weight to be carried, and additional stiffness is secured by double longitudinal bulkheads, which not only form a passage for easy communication below the water-line from end to end, but support the middle portions of the hull when the ends are simultaneously elevated by waves. A protective steel deck, 2½in. in thickness, extends under water from the bow for about 76ft. and from the stern for a distance of about 72ft. From this deck, and resting upon an armour shelf, is built a belt of steel-faced armour with a backing of teake. The lower edge of the belt extends 5ft. 6in. below the load draught-line, while the upper edge is carried 3ft. above the line. The greatest thickness is 18in., the belt itself extending over a length of 256ft. out of a total length of 388ft., and terminating in armoured bulkheads. At the fore and after ends of the belt, and rising directly from the protective deck, are the barbettes, formed of armor 17 in. thick. Superimposed upon the thick belt of light armour, 4in. thick at the sides and 3in. thick on the screens, running across the ship; and behind this side armour coal-bunkers are arranged, whereby a large amount of additional protection is secured. Over the armour belt there is also a 3in. steel deck, worked so that horizontal deck protection extends from end to end. Objection has been taken to the fact that the side armor stops short at the auxiliary battery. It remains, however, to be stated that, while the side of the ship at this part is wholly unprotected, the guns are protected by 6in. screens and the crews by armoured emplacements. And in order to

PROCURE A SAFE PASSAGE

for the ammunition from the several magazines to the guns of the secondary armament, armoured tubes have been specially fitted. It is also to be noted that, with a view of preventing water from finding its way below the protection deck, means are provided for closing the several openings by watertight covers, while in the case of those which must necessarily remain open cofferdams have been fitted with the same object. The Royal Sovereign will be completed for the use of an admiral. She will be lighted throughout with an installation of over 600 electric lights, and will also be equipped with four electric search-lights of over 75,000-candle power, each of which will be worked by dynamos under protection. The ship in action will be fought from either of two conning towers, of which the forward one is armoured to the extent of 14in, and the after one to 3in.

FARM COLONIES.

Gen. Booth's Scheme as Practised in Holland and Germany.

Attention has lately been drawn to the question of far colonies as a means of converting the homeless vagabonds of our streets into useful laborers. For light upon the subject it is necessary for us to turn to the Continent.

The beggar colonies are more analogous to the training labor colonies which we are asked to promote. The two most important institutions of this class in existence in Holland are those at Veehuizen and Ommerschaus, which in 1885 contained 2,029 and 400 inmates respectively. These colonies are supported by the State, and are occupied for the most part by beggars and drunkards committed to them for definite periods at the instance of the police authorities. Destitute persons, however, are also admitted on their own application (*vrijwilligers*). The colonists are trained and occupied in farm work and other industries, and they receive small wages for their labor; they have every opportunity afforded them of exchanging a life of vagrancy and cadging for one of honest work. The results, however, in this direction are very slight. Most of the inmates on their discharge return to their former occupations; readmissions are the rule rather than the exception; and of 3,253 persons who were in the colonies in December, 1885, 425 only were there for the first time, while forty-three had been admitted fifteen times or more. In view of these facts Englishmen would scarcely regard such labor colonies as a good investment for their philanthropic capital. When Sir John McNeil visited the Dutch colonies in 1853 he reported to the board of Supervision for the Relief of the poor in Scotland that it took fifteen colonists to do the work of one day laborer. If a Dutchman was made a colonist and kept a pauper at the rate of £6 10s. a year, the cost of treating a Scotchman in the same way would be £8 10s. a year, or more than twice the actual cost of maintaining a pauper in Scotland without the pretence of letting him earn his living.

The German workmen's colonies are still in the experimental stage; but as they have been in existence for some eight years the experience which they afford is well worth the consideration of all who advocate the introduction of a similar system into this country. The colony at Wilhelmsdorf was founded in 1887, it provided accommodation for 360 men. By 1886 sixteen others (exclusive of branch colonies) had been opened in Prussia alone. The admission to these settlements is entirely voluntary. After a short period of residence the inmates receive some small remuneration for their work; and in this way any laborer, who through mishap or his own fault, had been reduced to destitution, has an opportunity of earning a character and also of saving a sum of money sufficient to provide himself with clothes and the tools required for his calling. The average stay of each colonist is ninety-eight days. These German colonies, in their constitution, resemble the institutions which are suggested for our adoption in England much more closely than do their Dutch prototypes. But we must not forget that the conditions under which they work are very different from those which obtain in this country. The most noticeable difference, perhaps, is the non-existence in Prussia of poor-law system. The colonies, in fact, to a great extent do the work of our workhouses and if the advocates of the German system claim that a percentage of the men admitted to the settlements are subsequently absorbed into the ranks of independent labor, we might reply that many laborers who are forced in hard times to take refuge in the workhouse are to be found afterward pursuing their proper avocations. That a larger proportion are benefited by their stay in the German colony than by residence in the workhouse it would be difficult to prove. The manager at Wilhelmsdorf states that but a small minority of the men who pass through his hands do well, while the bulk return to the life of vagrancy which they led before their admission; and Mr. Davy, who visited the colony three years ago on behalf of the Local Government Board, expressed in his report a very doubtful opinion as to the desirability of trying any experiments in this direction in England.

On the whole, the experiment of farm colonies, both in Germany and in Holland, can hardly be said to have met with such success as to justify us in hoping very extensive results from the adoption of the system here.—[St. James' Gazette.

Murder in the United States.

There were 4230 murders in the United States last year, and in five previous years there were respectively 3567, 2514, 2335, 1449 and 1808. These figures show that murders are becoming more frequent each year. In 1890, while there were 4230 murders committed, the numbers of criminals put to death was only 228, of whom 102 were legally executed and 126 lynched. The number of legal executions was higher and the number of lynchings lower than in any of the five preceding years. The proportion of murders to legal executions is as 41 to 1, and the legal executions and lynchings combined is as 19 to 1. The Albany Journal in commenting upon these facts says: "In the older states juries are becoming more and more reluctant to bring in a verdict of guilty when the penalty is death, and as a consequence hundreds of criminals each year go unpunished."

This is only sure, that there is nothing sure; and nothing more miserable, and yet more arrogant than man.—[Pliny.

Shut the door of that house of pleasure which you hear resounding with the loud voice of woman.—[Saadi.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is a concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is possible to buy.

It is prepared by thoroughly competent pharmacists, in the most careful manner, by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, giving to it curative power

Peculiar To Itself

It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning, Cancerous and all other Humors, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all difficulties with the Liver and Kidneys.

It overcomes That Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite, and gives mental, nerve, bodily, and digestive strength. The value of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is certified to by thousands of voluntary witnesses all over the country whom it has cured of diseases more or less severe. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

100 Doses One Dollar

Four Fits of Laughter

At ten a blithsome little maid,
Restrained by naught but nature's law,
Went romping o'er the grassy glade
And laughed a merry Haw, Haw, Haw.

At twenty she was bright and fair,
But now restrained by fond mamma,
She only tossed her golden hair
And laughed a rippling Ha, Ha, Ha.

At thirty she was more sedate,
And, still from wedded bondage free,
She saw her time was growing late,
And laughed a yearning He, He, He.

At forty she despaired of joy,
For none had come her heart to woo;
She sighed for either man or boy
And laughed a doleful Who, Who Who.

ROBERT GEO. WATTS, M. A., M. D., M. R. C. S., of Albion House, Quadrant Road, Canonbury, N., London, Eng., writes: "I cannot refrain from testifying to the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in cases of chronic rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia."

A handsome female photographer ought to do a good business with her taking ways.

A courtesy or kindness on the part of a stranger should be received in the spirit in which it is meant.

It is absurd to say that a single swallow doesn't make a spring. Fire a stone at one and see if it doesn't.

Some men divide their lives between trying to forget, and trying to recover from the effects of trying to forget.

"August Flower"

For Dyspepsia.

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to sufferers humanity the world over."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,

A Diplomate.

He—"You are the embodiment of all that's beautiful and—"

She—"What on earth are you talking about?"

He—"Nothing on earth; I was speaking of a heavenly creature." (Cards.)

Natives friendly to the Italians defeated hostile Soudanese in two battles near Massowah.

No complaint is made about short measure when we have a peck of trouble.

A small boy is not necessarily impecunious because he is strapped.

Legal gentlemen while looking after the law do not entirely forget the profits.

Sharpson—"Phlatz, what makes your nose so red?"

Phlatz—"It glows with pride because it never pokes itself into other people's business."

ST JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache,
Headache,
Toothache,
Sore Throat,
Frost Bites, Sprains,
Bruises, Burns, Etc.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

LATE BRITISH NEWS.

Suicide of a Soldier.

THE DEATH OF A GENERAL OFFICER.

Another London Mystery.

A CONGREGATION ON STRIKE.

The Manchester and Sheffield Railway will abolish second class carriages after April 1.

Mr. Henry Irving has received the great compliment of election to the Marlborough Club, his proposer having been the Prince of Wales.

On Monday morning Corporal Ginn, of the 17th Lancers, committed suicide in one of the stores at Shorncliffe Camp by shooting himself with a Martini-Henry carbine. He had served 24 years in the regiment.

At the Jersey Assizes on Monday, on the jury retiring to consider their verdict in one case, it was elicited that a juryman had heard neither evidence nor pleadings, being deaf. The court fined him £5 for not mentioning his infirmity, and declared the previous proceedings void and commenced the case afresh.

The *Star* of Tuesday says that the left leg and right hand and arm of a woman were found in Regent's Canal, Bethnal Green, on Monday night. The limbs, which were wrapped in coarse material, were taken to Hackney Mortuary, and the canal will be dragged.

A plague of rats has recently manifested itself at Methold and adjoining parishes in Norfolk, and on some farms the depredations have been very extensive. On one farm alone 7550 rats have been killed since Oct. last, and the work of destruction is still going on. For this slaughter the farmer has paid £31 15s.

A Coleraine correspondent states that on Monday afternoon the Portrush lifeboat was launched to go to the assistance of a vessel flying flags of distress in Skerry Roads. One of the boat's crew lost his oar, and jumped out to recover it; two others jumped after to assist him, and all three were got into the boat in a very exhausted state, the lifeboat being unable to proceed to the distressed vessel.

A Belfast telegram states that two firemen at Lisburn, one being the superintendent of the brigade, were seriously injured by the fall of a wall. Wm. Hodger, the owner of the establishment, and his assistant, were arrested pending investigation as to the origin of the fire.

The following notice was issued by the Immigration Department on Tuesday afternoon:—Intending emigrants to the southern provinces of Brazil, to which free passages have been advertised, are warned that trustworthy information has been received by telegraph to the effect that the province of San Paulo is not suitable for British emigrants.

Early on Saturday morning 150 acres of plantation on the estate of Mr. Masser Dawson, of Ballinacourte, at the foot of the Galtee Mountains, were totally destroyed by fire. That the fire was malicious was evident from the fact that when Mr. Dawson's employes arrived they found that the plantation had been ignited in six different places.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Saturday, William Burns, foreman scaffolder, was charged with attempting to murder his wife. The prisoner walked into the police station and stated that he had killed his wife. She was found in an almost dying condition having been beaten about the head with a hammer. Prisoner, who not long ago suffered from mental aberration, was remanded.

Early on Monday morning fire broke out at a public-house at St. George's, near Bristol. The fire brigade attended, and, while they were endeavouring to extinguish the flames, the wall of the house fell outward, and two men, named Brown and Cronin, the former being superintendent of the brigade, were buried in the ruins. Brown was killed, and Cronin seriously injured.

A Tipperary correspondent reports the prosecution there last week of Miss Quane, daughter of an auctioneer, for hooting at the police while at an eviction in the month of December, 1889. She had been in concealment since. The bench required her to give sureties for good behaviour. Her father stated that she would not give sureties. She was then placed in the dock and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The girl's removal to prison was the occasion of a demonstration.

A Welsh paper describes a remarkable scene at Bettwsy Church, in the Garw Valley, on Sunday. Owing to a dispute between the rector and the curate, the latter was temporarily suspended. The congregation sided with the curate, and at the morning service, just at the opening of the sermon by the rector, the congregation, numbering about 100, all left the church, save three. The same thing was repeated in the evening, when a congregation of fully 250 people rose and left the building as a protest against the rector's action.

Herbert Ross, 12, son of a gardener, at Lincoln, committed suicide because he had been threatened with chastisement. During a quarrel he kicked his sister, and his mother said his father should correct him at night. The boy replied that if his father beat him he would poison himself. He went to Dr. Brook's surgery, where he was employed as an errand boy. Being afterwards missed, search was instituted. Towards evening, Colonel Rudge's gardener was searching the shrubbery at Monks Manor for hens' eggs, when he discovered the dead body of the boy, and by his side a bottle of prussic acid, which had been taken from the surgery.

A curious bigamy case was before the Bootle magistrates on Saturday, John Boyle being charged with marrying Sarah Jane Anges Eyre, though another woman whom he married twenty years earlier (Sarah M'Minn) was still alive. He pleaded that sixteen years before he married the latter he was wedded to Eliza Murphy, but believed her dead when he married M'Minn. Since then he learned that his first wife was alive, and till he heard of her death he did not marry Eyre. The case was remitted to the Assizes.

At the Birmingham Police Court last week John Pollock, aged twenty-four, who described himself as a gentleman's son, from Scotland, was charged with being drunk, and threatening to shoot himself. While staying at the Colonade Hotel, the prisoner produced a revolver and threatened to shoot himself. He had written to his mother, and to a young lady to whom he was engaged, intimating his intention to commit suicide, but he afterwards telegraphed that he had changed his intention. He now wanted to be allowed to return to Scotland, but the Stipendiary sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour.

Mr. Wharton, who, when a member of the House of Commons, was known as the "champion blocker," was in the lobby on Tuesday offering his snuff box to old friends, Conservatives and Liberals alike. Mr. Wharton has retired on a liberal pension from the Attorney-General-ship of Western Australia, and it is probable that he will seek to re-enter Parliamentary life in this country.

The death has been reported of Lieut.-General Barter, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, who served in several actions during the Indian mutiny, including the capture of Delhi, and being severely wounded at Budbekserai; and the also commanded the first brigade of the Kandahar column in the last Afghan war. The gallant general died at Sutton on the 27th ult., in his sixty-third year.

The ten-hours programmes for shunters employed on the London and North-Western Railway came into operation on Monday. The officials have been making extensive inquiries at various centres where numbers of men are employed, with a view to the better regulation of the working hours, and large numbers of additional men have been engaged. The number of shunters has been increased by about 30 per cent.

At Little Lever, near Bolton, on Sunday, two brothers, named Nathaniel and Robert Wilcox, were drowned. Nathaniel ventured on the river Irwell on a raft, which capsized, and Robert (aged 14), the younger of the two, made a gallant but fruitless attempt at rescue. Robert was got to the bank unconscious by a man who swam out to him, and Nathaniel's body was recovered, but the efforts at resuscitation in both instances were unsuccessful.

What She Said.

Mrs. R. Peck, E. 15th street, New York City, visited Canada last year and had the good fortune to pick up something which not only suited her, but her neighbors also. Writing the manufacturer of Nerviline she says:—"I bought three bottles of Nerviline while in Canada and treated my neighbors to some of it, and all think it the best medicine for internal or external pain they have ever used." Nerviline deserves such a commendation, for it is a most powerful, penetrating, and certain remedy for pain of all kinds. Take no substitute.

Probably there are more cases of cold in head and catarrh during March than any other month in the year. As a precautionary measure keep Nasal Balm in the home. It never fails.

Many persons admire the bouquet of fine wines, but utmost any kind of liquor will make a nose gay if you use enough of it.

Nature's panacea for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Adam's Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all Druggists, and Confectioners everywhere 5 cents.

If a man is neither very good nor very bad it is very good evidence that he has never at any time been greatly influenced by any woman.

Nasal Balm is used for cold in head and catarrh from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and everywhere gives the best satisfaction. It has cured others—it will cure you. Try it.

Auntie—"Johny, you never hear your papa use such language." Johnny—"No; and I take mighty good care that he doesn't hear me."

Recommended to Sufferers.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum Price 15 cents

Maid—"Oh, madam, your husband has fallen in a fit on the parlor floor." Madam—"Dear me! Did he break any of the brick-a-brac?"

How to Become Rosy-Cheeked Women.

The political battle is over, but the battle with disease must be constantly and unceasingly waged else the grim reaper will come out victorious, and loved ones will be garthered to their long home. On all sides may be seen pale and listless girls who should be enjoying the health and glow of rosy youth. Everywhere we are met with women young in years, yet prematurely old, who suffer in silence almost untold agonies, the result of those ailments peculiar to the female system. To all such, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing. They restore wasted vitality, build up the nervous system, enrich the blood, and transform pale and sallow complexions into glowing, rosy cheeks that alone follow perfect health. In a word they are a certain cure for all these distressing complaints to which women and girls are peculiarly liable. A trial of these pills will convince the most sceptical of their wonderful merit. For suffering men Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally efficacious. For overwork, mental strain, loss of sleep, nervous debility, and all those diseases that lead to broken-down manhood, they are a certain specific, stimulating the brain, reinforcing the exhausted system and restoring shattered vitality. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are nature's restorative and should be used by every weak and debilitated person. For sale by all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One dose of Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine will instantly stop a severe fit of coughing.

The Head Surgeon

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLE, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, On. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flashes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Nothing More to be Desired.—He—"Will you marry me?" She—"How many ciphers are there in your income?" He—"It is all ciphers."

Death in March Winds.

Poets and novelists go into ecstasies over what they romantically call "beautiful spring," and "gentle spring," and while, no doubt, every one is glad to see winter release its icy grasp, "beautiful spring" is, after all, one of the most deadly seasons of the year. Sudden transitions from warmth to extreme cold, with piercing, chilling winds; from dry to sloppy, "muggy" weather, all combine to make the season a most trying one, even to the hardiest constitution, while to those with weak constitutions the season is one of positive danger. Undoubtedly the greatest danger at this season of the year is from cold in the head, which very few escape, and which if not promptly and thoroughly treated, developes into catarrh, with all its disagreeable and loathsome effects. Catarrh, neglected, almost as certainly developes into consumption, annually destroying thousands of lives. At this trying season no household should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm. In cases of cold in the head it gives almost instant relief and effects a speedy cure, thus preventing the development of catarrh. Where the latter disease has already secured a hold it is equally efficacious, and with persistent use will cure the worst case. From the outset it sweetens the breath, stops the nauseous droppings into the throat and lungs, dispels those dull headaches that afflict the sufferer from catarrh. Nasal Balm is not advertised as a cure-all—it is an honest remedy which never fails to cure cold in the head or catarrh when the directions are faithfully followed, and thousands throughout the country have reason to bless the discovery. Nasal Balm may be had from all dealers or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents, small, or $1, large size bottle) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Thereby Hangs a Tale.

"And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot,
And thereby hangs a tale."

And truly, "'tis a tale of woe," of one who had Catarrh in the Head, for many years, and who really had been "rotting," from hour to hour, until Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy came to his notice. He used it at first with slight signs of relief, but he persisted until a permanent cure was effected, and the world was again pleasant to live in. From his awful suffering he was set free by the expenditure of a few dollars in that incomparable remedy.

Another universal language, after Volapuk, has been invented in Chili by a naval surgeon. It is entitled "La Lengua Catolica."

Not a Miracle Now.

Until recently Consumption was considered incurable, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. The cure of Consumption is not a miracle, now. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, taken in time and given a fair trial. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when other means have failed. Thousands gratefully testify to this. It is the most potent tonic, or strength-restorer, alterative, or blood-cleanser, and nutritive, or flesh-builder, known to medical science. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, "Liver Complaint," and Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy.

Jardin des Plantes—the cemetery.

Pensive and Expensive.

Many a woman shrinks from consulting a physician about functional derangements and weakness, and prefers to suffer in silence. She is sad and pensive, and her neglect of her ailments will prove expensive. It may cost her her life. One of the most skillful physicians of the day, who has had a vast experience in curing diseases peculiar to women, has prepared a remedy which is of inestimable aid to them. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Men show their character in nothing more surely than in what they think laughable.

"Why, good gracious, Cholly, what's the matter?" "I'm the victim of a decline, old boy; she wouldn't have me."

The easy quiet way in which T. A. SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL has won its way into public favor speaks volumes for its merits. At the office of the company, Toronto, Ont., can be seen scores of valuable testimonials while any druggist will tell you that for all pulmonary difficulties it stands unrivalled.

A.P. 547

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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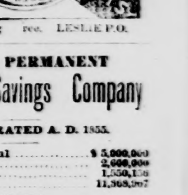

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CANADIAN PACI

THE GOLDEN LAMP

A TALE OF FISHER'S FOLLY.

CHAPTER II.

MR. GIRDLESTONE'S MONEY.

The room with the five windows, in the centre one of which stood the Golden Lamp, was an old dining-hall. The oaken walls were hung with large and valuable paintings; and from the centre of the ceiling was suspended a great chandelier. At one end of this room a fire was burning in the open chimney; and near the rug, in front of the fire, was placed a round dining-table, laid for three. Leaning over this table, to arrange some exotic flowers in a centre vase, was the beautiful lamplighter who had attracted John Westcott's attention an hour ago.

No antique room, with so lovely a figure placed there, would have better represented a former century; a period, one might say, in which Fisher's Folly was the abode of beauty and fashion. The girl was plainly dressed; the fair hair was drawn back from the broad forehead into a Grecian knot, and the dark velvet robe fitted closely to the tall and slender form. Her face was undeniably handsome; but there was something more than mere beauty in the large brown eyes and resolute mouth; each feature expressed that quick intelligence which awakens confidence. It was the face of a woman with character—a woman likely to exhibit resource in a difficult situation. Such was Marian Carter, the head partner in the old house. Having touched the flowers softly with her long expressive fingers—a touch of the butterfly's wing in tenderness—she turned away and moved through folding-doors into an adjoining room. It was a small room, but with panelled walls of dark oak, like the dining-hall. In an arm-chair near the fire sat Mr. Carter with his head resting on his hand. His face was more troubled in expression since his interview with Westcott he appeared to have even more vividly realised the magnitude of the calamity which was pending. As Marian approached him, however, he made a strong effort to overcome his depression.

"Is all ready, Marian?" said he, with cheerfulness in his tone.

"Everything."

"Is the lamp lighted?"

"Why, father, do you think I would neglect that? Would it not be too thoughtless," said she laughingly, "on an occasion like this?"

As Marian seated herself beside him, her father said: "How strange that John Westcott should have returned to-night."

"It is strange," said the girl with a smile. "And what is still stranger," she added, with a slight blush, "some one—I think it must have been Mr. Westcott—was standing below the window when I lit the lamp. Is he likely to prove a friend?"

"Ah! I was wondering," said Mr. Carter. "He has the character of being an excellent and shrewd young fellow. But I fear," he went on, "that even if he had his uncle's financial genius, he would find it no easy matter to"—— He stopped abruptly; for at this moment Westcott came in. The change in his appearance, now that the rough costume was gone, was remarkable. Mr. Carter scarcely recognised him; there was little of the sailor even in his face, and nothing in his manner. He had all the style of a refined gentleman. The merchant rose from his chair as he formally presented him.

Had she seen him, thought Westcott, when standing in the square below the window? There was something in her look, something in her very attitude towards him, which made him doubt if he was an entire stranger. He had recognised her; and he had conjectured, while in conversation with the merchant, that the beautiful "vision" at the Golden Lamp could be no other than Marian Carter. But he had no time for more than his passing reflection. The dinner was announced; the folding doors were thrown open, and they passed through and took their seats at the table.

The first object that attracted Westcott's glance was the old lamp. Marian's look followed his. She smilingly asked him: "Do you remember it?"

"So; I had forgotten the house," said he. "I was seldom here."

"Ah! It is strange you should have forgotten that lamp," said Marian.

"So I am thinking," Westcott replied. "The workmanship is exquisite.—But," he added "is it not a lantern?"

"It can be used as such. It is called the Golden Lamp. It was called so long before I was born. It belonged, as you may have guessed, to Mr. Girdlestone. He used to call it mine. It has stood there it now stands, believe, for nearly a hundred years.—But the lantern," said the girl, "can easily be detached; it hangs from a hook, as you see, under the dome. I have forbidden any one to touch it. I trim and light it myself all the year round."

"No wonder," replied Westcott gallantly, "that it burns so brightly."

"Not for the world," Marian went on, "would I miss doing so. It is to me a sacred duty."

Westcott could not suppress a smile. "What reason can you have, Miss Carter," said he, "for being such a conscientious lamplighter?"

Marian looked serious. "It was Mr. Girdlestone's wish," said Marian, with a glance towards her father; and receiving no look of disapproval, she added: "As long as the lamp is lighted—it was a sort of superstition with him—luck will not leave the house."

As soon as the two men were alone over their wine—though they could see and hear Marian at the piano, for the folding doors stood open—John Westcott turned to Mr. Carter and said: "There is something about that lamp—and I hope you will not think me too inquisitive—which interests me. May I look at it more closely?"

The merchant readily acquiesced; and the young man, stepping across the room, bent over the lamp: and had not his back been turned to Mr. Carter, the expression of keen excitement which came over his face might have puzzled him. Seating himself once more opposite to his host, after a somewhat lengthy examination of the lamp, Westcott said: "There is a large key, I observe, hanging behind the lantern. Is there any tradition attached to that?"

"I cannot tell you," said Mr. Carter, "No one knows."

"Do you mean, sir, that it fits no lock?" A slight smile crossed the merchant's face. "You know how curious women are," said he. "I need scarcely tell you, John, that Marian has tried every keyhole in the house. She has not solved the mystery."

"Have you no theory, Mr. Carter, concerning that key?"

"None."

"Has it never occurred to you that it might have been the key," said Westcott, "to my uncle's financial genius?"

"Ah! that is a shrewd remark," said Mr. Carter thoughtfully. "But let me tell you," he added "something about that strange man. It will interest you. No one, unless it was his Indian servant, knew Mr. Girdlestone more intimately than I did.

That eager expression again passed over Westcott's face, but it escaped Mr. Carter's notice. After a short pause, he began; and the low sound of music in the adjoining room added to the earnest tone of his voice.

"Through a long life, John, your uncle had lived alone in this old house—alone with this Indian. During office hours he often occupied his room down stairs—the room in which that fine portrait hangs; but he received no visitors there. All matters of business were arranged in my room—in the room, at least, which became mine when I was taken into partnership. There, in his magic way, he settled questions of finance. No one was ever allowed to pass beyond the staircase. Even Marian, to whom he was greatly attached, never visited the upper stories except when Mr. Girdlestone took her to look at this lamp. At six o'clock every evening the great hall door was locked and bolted behind us—that is, myself and the clerks—by the native servant; and never, under any circumstance, was it opened until nine the next morning."

"An odd character," said Westcott in an undertone.

"This eccentricity led to all sorts of rumours. It was generally believed that Mr. Girdlestone was a man of great wealth; and his excessive caution and secret ways suggested a hoarding disposition. It was thought that his gold was stored in great heaps in the garrets. I often heard these tales. But I have since convinced myself that these rumours were unfounded."

"You discovered nothing?"

"I will tell you," said Mr. Carter, "exactly what happened. During the years that I served Mr. Girdlestone—more than twenty in all—I never knew him to be absent for one day from his desk. There were times when he remained in the counting-house only an hour or two; those were what I called his restless days; for I could hear him pacing his room, which is just above the office, with a peculiar tread which I have never forgotten. It was the only exercise he took; and it always foreboded some new and frequently gigantic financial scheme. I sometimes fancy, when I am very busy, that I can still hear him walking up and down."

Westcott looked about him. "In this room?" he interposed. "You believe it was here?"

"So it sounded to me," was Mr. Carter's reply. "But it is a strange old house; and I have sometimes thought," he added, "that the room in which he died might be one of those up-stairs or down-stairs of which we know nothing.—But let me finish. One afternoon, towards the hour for locking-up, I heard a groan. It came from Mr. Girdlestone's room. went in, and found my old partner leaning forward upon his desk with his head sunk upon his arms. That was his last day in the counting-house—he died that night." Mr. Carter paused, with a distressed look on his face. The details of that painful incident were passing vividly through his mind. Presently he concluded: "No sooner was Mr. Girdlestone dead, strange to say, than his Indian servant absconded. No one knows where he has gone. He seemed to me like a man who had received some shock. I could make nothing of him. Doubtless, he possessed a great deal of information about his master. If Mr. Girdlestone was a hoarder of gold, he must have found it out. But I, who have lived here ever since my partner's death, have discovered nothing. And as to the mystery, John, about the key," he added, "who can solve it?"

Westcott made no reply, but he sat watching the merchant attentively; and he soon noticed a look of drowsiness coming over him. The fatigue and anxiety of the last few days were beginning to tell upon his overwrought brain. The more sleepy he became the more wakeful grew the expression on Wescott's face.

As soon as he had assured himself that Mr. Carter was asleep, the young man rose from his chair, stepped softly across the room, and approached Marian's side. Standing where the light fell strongly upon him, some paces from her, he whispered: "Don't stop playing, Miss Carter: your father will wake. I have a secret to tell you; and much will depend, within the next few minutes, upon your presence of mind. But do not be alarmed," he hastened to add. "Play as you are playing now, and listen."

Marian was a true musician; and at the moment that John Westcott came and stood there she was carried away by the enchanting effect of some melody. His unexpected appearance startled her; it was like being suddenly roused out of a dream. She could not hide her agitation: even the flood of harmony threatened to fall into discord. A false note was struck; and then, in a troubled voice, she murmured, as she half lifted her eyes from the keys: "A secret to tell me?"

Westcott sat down, though without approaching nearer; for his first thought was to reassure the girl. "Do not be distressed, Miss Carter; place confidence in me. Can you not—for your father's sake? He needs a friend."

The girl fixed her eyes earnestly on Westcott's face: it was a handsome and sympathetic face. Why was his manner so mysterious and perplexing? But his appearance pleased her, and there was a genuine ring in his voice. She quickly decided: she put away all suspicion as ungenerous, and answered him. "I am listening. Pray, do not hesitate to speak."

The young man gave Marian a grateful glance. "I have come to England," said he, after a moment's pause, "on an affair which deeply concerns you father—an affair of the utmost importance. I have come to do what is in my power to save the old house of Girdlestone and Company from ruin. Much that Mr. Carter told me had already reached my ears—through what medium, and how strange a one, you will hardly guess."

The weird stories that Marian had heard about this old house in Fisher's Folly—and of the quaint figure of Mr. Girdlestone, who had lived here so many years—were still fresh in her memory: even while a child, her mind had been busy puzzling out the meaning of these mysteries. But she was more puzzled now; and as these thoughts came rushing upon her—thoughts which Westcott's words had recalled—something of her strange mood seemed to enter into her expression while she played.

Westcott presently resumed. "You remember that Indian servant of Mr. Girdlestone's?" said he. "Well—I have seen him; and he has told me every secret he knew about my uncle."

This was indeed startling news for Marian. She looked up at Westcott with eager eyes and half parted lips. She even ceased, in her excitement, to move her fingers over the keys; and for a moment there was a dead silence. But she quickly recovered herself, and fell into playing soft and dreamy music while listening to all that now followed from Westcott.

"The secrets which this man has told me, as I hope, will enable me to restore credit to the house. But nothing is yet safe; and for this reason I hesitate to tell you, my father. Can the house be saved? Before Mr. Carter wakes, let us try to settle this question."

"Is it possible?" whispered Marian.

"Yes; I sincerely believe so," said Westcott in an earnest tone. "During the many years that this Indian lived here Miss Carter, he kept his eyes wide open. He was shrewd enough not to betray any sign of curiosity. He was discreet and honest. Indeed, my uncle, I am inclined to think, could scarcely have chosen a better servant. But he developed, owing to the circumstances which surrounded him, into a painful man. All that he had found out about his master's affairs, and the strange incident that followed, struck terror to his heart. He confided all this to me on his death-bed. It was quite pitiable."

Marian, with a wondering look in her eyes, whispered: "What strange incident?"

"One which was the cause of his sudden flight. This is what he told me. Years ago, when he first became my uncle's servant, he observed that his master was a hoarder of gold. With that lantern in his hand, which you call the Golden Lamp, Mr. Girdlestone would walk about the house long after midnight. He naturally supposed that his servant was asleep in his garret. But the man was following him like a shadow from floor to floor. It became a fascination—a sort of mania. It was like following some uneasy spirit about these old rooms and staircases. And so near did he creep along behind him, with naked feet, and sometimes on his hands, that he could at any moment have touched his master; and although Mr. Girdlestone sometimes flashed the lantern round him with suspicion, the native was too agile in his movements to be detected. A particular panel became known to him—one that led to a secret strong-room. That panel is in this room; it is within a few feet, Miss Carter, of where you are seated."

The startled look had come back into Marian's face. "What strange story was this?" She had heard nothing so weird about Fisher's Folly before. She followed the young man's glance towards the oaken wall, and again the music was almost inaudible.

"There!" said Westcott, pointing across the room. "That panel can be moved. It is a door that leads down narrow steps, as the Indian assured me, into a huge cellar. Here are to be found bags of money: thousands of pounds, Miss Carter, in cash."

Marian's cheeks where flushed with excitement; and the melody sounded as if following her thoughts into a shower of gold. "Why," said she, "did Mr. Girdlestone's servant hide this from us?"

"Ah! I am now coming to that," said Westcott. "On the night that Mr. Girdlestone died—a rainy, gusty night—the Indian could not sleep. The loss of his old master distressed him deeply; but the secret which he had stolen distressed him still more. He could never restore it now; and it seemed as much a crime in his eyes as if he had stolen the gold. He took the lantern from its place and wandered about as he had seen his master doing. Neither the pattering of the rain against the windows, nor the moaning of the wind in the draughty rooms and corridors, gave him any concern. He had never experienced the least fear: it had all been wonder and breathless interest at his master's ways. Terror suddenly seized upon him for the first time. How the feeling came he could not explain; but without looking round or even listening, an overwhelming conviction took possession of the man: his master was following *him!* But it was not a living master, but a dead one—the noiseless ghost of Mr. Girdlestone."

Marian could not help shuddering; and her tremulous notes showed how deeply all that John Westcott had been relating affected her. The young man noticed this, and waited while she tried to overcome her emotion. He then rose from his chair, and taking from his pocket the document which he had an hour ago discovered in Mr. Girdlestone's desk, approached Marian and pointed out the words written at the foot: "For the key to the secret strong-room, wherein will be found fifty bags of hard cash, look behind the Golden Lamp."

"And now," said he, "I will steal quietly into the dining-room and get the lantern."

Marian looked up with an expression almost of awe. "Have you the hardihood—all alone—to make this search?"

Westcott smiled. "I'm not frightened when I've a good light. And was not the lamp lit by you"—Marian dropped her eyes—"lit for this very expedition? It was my uncle's wish.—Besides," he went on, "is not the key which has been hanging there all these years the key to the secret strong-room?"

Westcott steps into the dining-hall and glances at Mr. Carter, who is sleeping soundly. Marian looks over her shoulder, but never ceases playing. She sees Westcott detach the lantern; and as he comes quickly back with the softest tread, he stops and touches a panel near the fireplace. His lips convey these words to the girl, for his voice does not reach her: "This is the way."

Marian whispers back distressfully: "If he wakes"——

"Stop playing: it will warn me. But tell him nothing."

The girl glances towards the clock on the mantel-shelf. "I shall count the minutes. Shall you soon be back?"

Westcott looks at his watch: "In ten minutes."

"So quickly as that? But it will be like ten hours to me."

He approaches the wall and presses upon the panel, which yields to his hand. He glances back at Marian, and their eyes meet. His heart is beating fast, but her encouraging look makes it beat the faster. Westcott stoops down and steps into an open space in the wall. A cold, damp draught of air rushes into the room. The music trembles, as if an icy wind had caught the keys. For a moment the lantern glimmers: and Marian sees the light moving away. John Westcott and the Golden Lamp have disappeared.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Coquette She Be.

A subtle something in her face
Bewitching smile, beguiling grace:
Such charmful eyes, all mirth and love;
A golden aureole above:
Entrancing she, the fairest fair:
The little witch, of her beware.
Do hait, rash wooer, turn and flee!
She will serve thee as she served me.
Coquette she be.
Tho' fair to see.

She'll catch thee in love's tangled web;
Hold thee fast by a mystic thread:
The love gods very have her lips,
While from her dainty finger tips
She wafts a kiss for, "How d'ye do?"
Neath lowered lids, she laughs at you—
Do hait, rash wooer, turn and flee!
She will serve thee as she served me.
Coquette she be.
Tho' fair to see.

Sufficient.

Hear the restless wind sad sighing:
See the dark'ning clouds low lying:
The sun is hidden quite away;
All pictureth my life's drear day.

"No day to me is dark or drear;
Love thou the book to me so dear;
A sacred light, the light divine;
Shall gladden thy sad heart all time."

E. F.

To a Thrush.

O Mavis, carolling loud on yon bare bough,
Making the orchards ring
With message of the spring,
My heart doth bless thee now,
For lo! what joy thy fresh notes bring!
Yea, life again—that thou
From winter's frozen fount has learnt so soon
to sing!

Sing on, sweet bird, I pray:
Sing louder, sweeter, higher,
Till the shy crowds begin to hear thy lay,
And sets my garden plot on fire;
Bever to sin: on this drear day
This later, when the full-throated choir
Hold mirth and roundelay and mid the snows in May,
Joy when needed most comes best:
And thou, brave thrush, are blest,
Like him whose dirge amid the falling leaf
Helps us to bear the chill of autumn's grief

He Fifteen Minutes.

At exactly fifteen minutes to eight
His step was heard at the garden gate.

And then, with heart that was light and gay,
He laughed to himself in a jubilant way.

And rang the bell for the maiden trim
Who'd promised to go to the play with him;

And told the servant with joyous air,
To say there was fifteen minutes to spare,

As than for fifteen minutes
In the parlor dim, and he held
And waited and waited for the maiden trim
Who'd promised to go to the play with him.

Until, at the end, he overhead struck
He muttered "Great Scott! it is getting late;"

And took counsel in the parlor floor,
And waited for fifteen minutes more:

And swore to himself in a dubious way
And thought of the seats in the front parquet,
And midnight call, and break of day:

That day and the day, and the next one, too,
He sat and waited for long hours through.

Then time flew on as the years sped by,
And still he sat, with spectant eye.

And lengthening beard, for the maiden trim
Who'd promised to go to the play with him:

Until one night, as with jaded hand
He sat in the chair, for he couldn't stand,

And drummed in an idle way, she came
And opened the door with her withered frame.

The moon's bright rays lighted the silvered hair,
Of her who had fifteen min, to spare,

And then in tones that he strained to hear
She spoke, and she said: "Are you ready, dear?

FACTS THAT WILL INTEREST YOU.

The sun yields 8,000,000 times the light of the moon.

The word "ite" occurs only once in the whole of the Bible.

Japan is a country well shaken. No less than four hundred and fifty-six earthquake shocks were felt there in 1890.

The real night-workers are policemen, railway servants, journalists, some kinds of printers, actors and actresses, and members of the House of Commons.

There are some 75,000 Icelanders still left in their native island, notwithstanding the fact that the emigration epidemic has been raging there for nearly twenty years.

A humorous describer of London life has said that a charwoman is a person who brings nothing with her to a house in the morning, and in the evening goes home with it tied up in a large bundle.

The Czar hates the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. It was there that he narrowly escaped destruction by the blowing-up of his dining-room, and there also that he was attacked by a Nihilist in his own dressing-room.

The alligator builds a nest of mud and grass, and lays a large number of oblong white eggs, but the little ones, when hatched, often serve as a lunch for their unnatural papa, and this cannibalism, more than the rifle, prevents their number from increasing.

Those ocean steam-vessels which pass through latitudes where there is much heat accompanied by smooth water are notable for the number of chair with which their decks are covered. These chairs are usually the property of the passengers, and an experienced hand always takes care to be thus provided before the voyage begins.

When it is noon at Greenwich it is 7.4 a.m. at New York.

In Bulgaria only seven and a half per cent. of the population can read and write.

The prevalent complaint in domestic circles just at present is of the dearth of good servants.

There is no other fabric in the world that has such a history of its own, and such a part in the world's history, as linen.

The native authorities of Raratonga have petitioned the Governor of New Zealand for legislation to prevent the importation of liquor to that place from the colony.

The advice and medicine which the poorest labourer can now obtain in disease or after an accident is very far superior to what Henry VIII. could have commanded.

The amount of meat dealt out to the French soldier is ten and a half ounces; the maximum German is a little less than nine; and the Austrian a few pennyweights under ten. Italy gives her soldiers less than seven ounces of fresh meat a day; the meat ration of the Muscovite fighting-man is seven ounces and a fraction, and that of the Turk nine.

It is said that a wealthy gentleman of Liverpool has purchased the Garden of Gethsemane, near Jerusalem, in which the Saviour passed the night before His crucifixion. The purchase was made in order to prevent speculators from carrying out their scheme of building on the sacred grounds a hotel for the accommodation of visitors and tourists in the Holy Land.

Britain has already annexed one-seventh of the globe (not reckoning water.).

Arthur Rothschild sold his famous collection of postage stamps for the sum of £12,000.

At the Los Angeles fair, one of the curiosities was a cucumber seven feet long. It was coiled like a serpent.

The Queen is supplied with four dozen pairs of kid gloves per month, from a certain fund, and she insists on having them.

One of the few amusements enjoyed by George IV. in his declining years was "to have Davison, his London tailor, down to Windsor, and to lecture him for hours on the cut of the last new coat."

In reply to an offer from America of £6,000 for a series of twenty-five articles on subjects of current interest, Mr. Gladstone replied, "At my age the stock of brain power does not wax, but wanes. And the public calls upon my time leave me only a fluctuating residue to dispose of. All idea of a series of efforts is, therefore, I have finally decided, wholly beyond my power to embrace."

Cardinal Manning is, above all things, practical. By his personal wish and desire the extent of the decorations in his churches have been curtailed. The Cardinal thinks that flowers and lights are well enough in their way, but recognising the large amount of distress now existing in London, he has advised the priests to put up with less brightness in their churches, and so diffuse a good deal more outsiders.

In the Charity Hospital in New York a portion of a living dog's foreleg has been grafted on to a boy's leg to take the place of a bone which is wanting. The boy and the dog lay side by side in one of the hospital cots. In ten or twelve days, if the dog's limb unites with the boy's the operation will be complete, and the last links of flesh by which the dog is connected with the boy will be cut. The dog is a black spaniel, and was encased in a plaster of Paris cast under anæsthetics.

In an experiment by M. Sherelwzy, in the Russian province of the Don Cossacks, the water from rain and melting snows was collected into pools containing some 2,000,000,000 cubic feet, and was used during the spring and summer for irrigating 2,960 acres of cultivated land. As a consequence, the wheat crop was increased from 9½ to 15½ bushels per acre, and the profits of the undertaking are said to have been thirty per cent.

Butter from Cocoanuts.

Cocoanut butter is a new food stuff, which seems to have a useful future before it. According to a report by the British vice-consul at Berlin, the production of an edible fat from the marrow of the cocoanut has been carried on for the last two years by a firm at Mannheim, the process having been discovered three years before by Dr. Schlinck. Factories having the same object are about to be established at Paris and Amsterdam. The nuts come from the South Sea islands and also from certain places on the African and South American coasts. The butter, which is sold at less than half the price of ordinary butter in London, contains from 60 to 70 per cent of fat and 23 to 25 per cent of organic matter. Its color is white: it is of an agreeable taste, is suitable for cooking purposes, and is being purchased by the poor, who prefer it to margarine. Being free from acid, it digests with greater ease than dairy butter, and is preferable in other ways to the bad butter which too often finds its way to market. It is also a more attractive compound than the various preparations called margarine, some of which have such very questionable origin.

Treasure Lying Idle in India.

It is estimated in the Allahabad *Pioneer* that the treasures lying idle in India in the shape of hoards or ornaments amounts to £1,350,000,000. A competent authority guesses that "in Amritsar city alone there are jewels to the value of £2,000,000." As regards some other districts the figures that have been furnished are no less astonishing. The miserable waste of Montgomery is estimated to possess about 50 lakhs in ornaments. The hillsides and valleys of Kulu are put at 3½ lakhs. In Multan two fifths of the wealth of the district is said to be vested in property of this nature, and in Kohat, "probably one of the poorest districts of the province in this respect the estimate is taken at 800 rupees for each Hindu family, and 10 rupees for each Musulman family, or a lakh in the aggregate for the Nawab and other Baloch, making a total for the district of 75 lakhs." A lakh is worth about $35,000.

It is easiest to be all things to all men but it is not honest. Self-respect must be sacrificed every hour of the day.—Abraham Lincoln.

DIVERS VISIT THE UTOPIA.

Terrible Scenes they Witness on the Ill-Fated Vessel.

The Hatches and Chart Room Packed with the Bodies of Passengers—Evidences of the Awful Panic—Gallantry of British Tars—Capt. McKeague Arrested.

The accounts given by the divers who are engaged in the work on the wrecked steamer of the terrible sights which they have witnessed on the vessel still further increase the appalling character of the catastrophe. These men, in describing the horrible scenes, say that they found the hatches and the chart room of the Utopia closely packed with the bodies of the unfortunate passengers, who had become wedged into an almost solid mass in their frantic rush to reach the decks of the steamer after she had crashed into the sharp ram of the ironclad. The positions in which the bodies were found show that the poor people made a terrible struggle for life and that desperate attempts were made to escape from the doomed vessel as the sea came rushing in through the rent in her side.

Owing to the lack of accommodation in the naval hospital here many of the crew and the emigrants who were rescued have been compelled to encamp on the glacis.

The military are closely patrolling the shore for the purpose of rescuing any more of the bodies that may be washed in by the waves.

The inhabitants of this place who from the shore witnessed the horrifying scene, are unstinted in their praise of the great gallantry displayed by the men of the British squadron anchored here, who boldly hurried to the rescue of the endangered passengers without stopping to consider the risk they ran in launching their small boats on an angry sea and in the teeth of a heavy gale.

Much praise is also bestowed on the men of the yacht Resolute, who also manned a boat and succeeded in saving sixteen persons, who, but for this brave and timely assistance, would soon have given up the struggle and sunk to the bottom.

The two bluejackets of the British ironclad Immortalite, who, while engaged in the work of rescue, were drowned by their boat, a steam pinnace, drifting on the rocks, were buried here to-day with full naval honors. The coffins were covered with wreaths of flowers.

The revised official count of the lost and saved passengers and crews shows that there were 880 souls on board the steamer when she ran on the Anson. Of this number the saved include 290 steerage passengers 2 saloon passengers, 3 Italian interpreters, and 23 of the crew, all the latter being Englishmen, or men who had shipped at English ports.

Capt. McKeague of the Utopia has been arrested for wrongful acts, improper conduct, negligence, and mismanagement. He was released on bail.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the Upotia disaster was begun to-day. Surgeon Seller of the ill-fated steamer said that the voyage had been uneventful before the disaster.

Shortly after passing Europa Point, at 6 o'clock in the evening, he heard a passenger exclaim: "We are running into a man-of war!" While the vessel was sinking Surgeon Seller undressed himself, jumped overboard, and was soon rescued.

He heard the Captain and mate ordering the boats lowered after the collision. He had implicit confidence in the Captain.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Time is indeed the theater and seat of illusions; nothing is so ductile. The mind stretches an hour to a century, and dwarfs an age to an hour.—[Emerson.

Some women's faces are, in their brightness, a prophecy, and some, in their sadness, a history.—[Dickens.

If idleness do not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy. —[Sydney Smith.

People generally despise where they flatter, and cringe to those they would overtop. —[Marcus Aurelius.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others. —[Lew Wallace.

Whatever distrust we may have of the sincerity of those who converse with use we always believe they will tell us mortruth than they do others.—[Rochefoucauld.

History is a kind of Newgate calendar, a register of the crimes and miseries that man has inflicted on his fellow man.—[Washington Irving.

Hope is light diet, but very stimulating. —[Balzac.

In friendship, as in love, we are often happier through our ignorance than our knowledge. —[Shakespere.

It is very clear that one way to challenge insults is to submit to them.—[Aime-Martin.

As soon as we divorce love from the occupations of life, we find that labor degen erates into drudgery.—[Whipple.

Creation lives, grows, multiplies; man is but a witness. —[Victor Hugo.

Passion makes the best observations and the most wretched conclusions. It is a telescope whose vision is much brighter as it is narrower.—[Richetr.

Curiosities of the British Pension List.

For nearly eighty years the House of Commons has been accustomed to vote a pension of £10 a year to a person who appears in the Estimates as the "Daughter of a Toulonese emigrant." What her name is, and why her father's emigration established a claim on the British taxpayer, are questions frequently asked in the House of Commons but never answered. The general vague impression is that the unknown father of this anonymous daughter emigrated at the time that Napoleon was a captain in the French artillery and began to distinguish himself at Toulon, and that is nearly a hundred years ago. The Treasury recently discovered that the lady is dead, and this year, for the first time within the memory of living man, this sum of £10 will not be asked for in Committee of Supply. A pension of £1000 ceased to be payable when the Marquis of Normany died; but notwithstanding this saving there is an increase of £2000 in the Estimates this year for superannuation allowances to colonial governors. The additional allowances which explain this net increase are three of £1000 each to the retired Governors Sir H. Robinson, Sir John Pope Hennessy, and Sir A. H. Gordon; and one of £80 to Mr. E. Laborde, formerly Administrator of St. Lucia.

Consumption Among Birds.

There is a bird's home and hospital on Oxford street where people can take their pets to be nursed and cared for, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Budget*. The proprietor says birds suffer chiefly from consumption and asthma—diseases brought on by the birds being placed in draughty windows. Consumption is helped on by the birds being indiscriminately fed on all sorts of things that are unsuitable as food. Birds are very fond of luxuries, and the more you give them the more they will eat. When a bird is going off into a consumption it is always eating. He pointed to one and said: "He is in a consumption, and he will be like a ball of down to-morrow—all puffed out. Physic will sometimes arrest the disease."

His First Speech.

He was an old member of the lodge, but he had risen to address the chair. Finally, however, he felt that his time had come.

"Worshipful Master," he said, standing as firmly on his feet as his trembling knees would let him: "I move that we attend the body of our deceased brother in a funeral."

A DEADLY TRAP.

Catching a Thief with a Pocket Lined with Fishhooks.

"I know," said a detective who had been to Europe and passed some time in the society of London detectives, "how a pickpocket was once arrested without his captor seeing his prisoner's face before he got to the lockup, and without any one putting a hand on him. It happened this way: A detective who was often detailed to gatherings, weddings, the houses of parliament, Westminster abbey, and other public places, often ran across a wiry little man who he discovered had no business where he was seen, and did nothing for a living.

"Coincidental with the man's visits to crowded places were complaints of larcenies of articles that were carried in the pockets of tails of coats, and especially silk handkerchiefs. The detectives suspected the little wiry man, but he evidently had more than one confederate to pass what was stolen so as to be 'clean,' for the officer who was watching him, and who was nettled at reproof from his superiors for negligence in not discovering the pickpocket, had him arrested twice by other officers and 'shaken down' without finding any stolen goods in his possession.

"Strange officers were used to make the arrests in order that the suspected man might not become familiar with the principal detective's face, as he determined to get him 'by hook or by crook.' Now I don't mean this for a pun, but it came out that way. The detective belonged to one of the many fishing clubs that abound in London and was familiar with tackle.

"Procuring four dozen unsnelled hooks of the size and strength used here for blackfish, some flax thread and a needle, he passed an afternoon in turning the tail-pockets of an old-fashioned frock coat into a thief trap. The hooks were ringed and when the needle more sewed went out just inside the pocket, permitting a hand to enter, but preventing its withdrawal. He knew of a book sale that would be largely attended at the east end of the Strand and made up carefully for it, so that when he left home he was a pleasant-faced old gobemouche.

"At the book sale he took care to be as vacuous and unmindful of his surroundings as possible, but noted the presence of the suspect and waited calmly for a bite. It came. There was a tug at his coat and a bitter oath and he knew that his man's hand was seized by the hooks, and that he would not venture to risk the agony that tearing away forcibly would inflict. So he said quietly: 'If you follow me our surgeon will relieve you,' and attempted to walk to Scotland Yard, half a mile away, the trapped thief following with his hand in the detective's pocket.

"But such a large crowd gathered that the detective had to take a cab and he landed the man safely in the detective's office.

He was held by four of the hooks and the barbs had to be cut off before they were extracted. The thief confessed and went to prison for a short term, but the Scotland Yard authorities frowned on the detective's method and prohibited any further experiments of the sort for fear the newspapers would denounce the expedient as cruel. But a deadlier trap could not be baited for a pickpocket."

In the Sistine Chapel.

A correspondent writes from Rome: We have just returned from the grand mass celebrated in the Sistine Chapel on the anniversary of the death of Pious IX., for which we were so fortunate as to obtain tickets through Count C., one of the Pope's guard of nobles. Only two or three such services are held in the Sistine Chapel during the year, and very few beside the clergy and officials can be admitted, so we considered ourselves exceptionally favored. We were cautioned to go early, and at 9.30 o'clock we were on the Scala Regia, waiting to ascend to the Chapel.

The Swiss guard were on duty, standing on the stairway, dressed in a wonderful combination of red, blue and yellow, designed for them by Michael Angelo, which defies description. They carry spears about six feet long, which look as if they might have come out of the Tower of London, and are altogether most unique.

We found quite a crowd already waiting, the ladies in black with black lace veils on their heads, the men in dress coats and white cravats. When the signal was given there was a grand rush up the staircase, and as we were among the first we got excellent places in the chapel on benches directly behind those reserved for the diplomatic ladies.

We had a long time to wait, as the Pope was late, and mass did not really begin until 11, but we were well entertained watching the celebrities arrive and learning who they all were, and enjoying the beautiful chapel. The sunshine could not have been brighter and we had a fine chance to study the beautiful paintings. An Italian lady next us knew all the people and told us who they were. The diplomats were simply gorgeous. Some in blue and gold, others in brilliant scarlet with various orders and decorations; some in blue and silver, altogether a dazzling collection of uniforms. Then to add to the picture, the aisle was lined with the Swiss guard and many of the Pope's own guard were on duty. Of these latter there seem to be three grades; the lowest wear dress suits, with the white expanse of shirt front covered with very beautiful gold chains, fastened together in a curious way, almost like a harness, also a broad red ribbon. Then come the camerina in black short clothes, black silk stockings, and pumps with buckles; black cloth coats, with a great deal of black velvet let in, the tops of the sleeves large puffs of black velvet, plain cloth below, and deep cuffs of old lace; a velvet belt with silver buckle and sword and a black velvet cape gracefully draped over the left shoulder. Heavy gold chains around the neck, or rather around the shoulders; then above a red ribbon and above that a very full white ruff, most picturesque and becoming. Then come those who are nearest the Pope. They look more like soldiers, wearing tightly buttoned coats with gold epaulets, a great band of gold across the chest and helmets of gold and silver, very, very magnificent, but not so becoming as the dress of the Camerina. Soon the church dignitaries began to arrive. Between thirty and forty cardinals in long purple, each with a train bearer, ermine cape and scarlet cape. Many bishops, and all the orders of monks were represented. The chapel is so small, and it was soon crowded—a wonderful mass of color, to which the ladies, all in black, made a good contrast. Just before the Pope arrived the servants of his household came in. They were all in red of a splendid color; silk stockings, knee breeches of velvet brocade, all the same shade of red; long coats of same, back and front and sleeves of plain red silk; at the collar two long lace tabs, pieces about three inches wide and seven or eight long.

Now to the service. The Pope entered through a small door attended by some of his guard and a number of cardinals. They all knelt in front of the altar; and the Pope, surrounded by cardinals, bearing his train ascended his throne. He was dressed in white with a very magnificent red cape. I think it is something like the one Father Brown wears only very, very much finer. On his head a silver mitre. As soon as he was seated mass was said by four bishops all in green and gold, then came the music, the finest we have heard—only voices, no instruments. The Pope took a small part of the service and his voice rang out clear and strong but he looks frail and feeble. He is so. When the host was raised every one in the building knelt and there was profound silence a most impressive moment.

The service lasted about an hour and then the Pope left as he came. It was a beautiful sight in the ante-room as we passed out; a company of the Pope's soldiers were drawn up on either side, presenting arms, and many of the diplomats and clericals standing about—such a picture as only the old world could give us.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Will the Newfoundland Trouble Cause a European War?—An Important Decision—The New Orleans Lynching—France as Russia's Ally.

It is extremely improbable that young Kaiser Wilhelm will make a speech upon the Newfoundland fishery dispute, but it may be said without fear of contradiction that he is watching its progress with the keenest interest. Englishmen are only just beginning to realise that Continental Kings and statesmen have long believed that the question is one of the greatest delicacy and danger and may require an Anglo-French war before it can be straightened out. People here are amazed at the practically unprecedented spectacle of the British Government seeking to coerce a self-governing colony, and can scarcely believe their ears when told by the Ministerial mouthpieces that the alternative of such coercion is a war sooner or later with a great European power. It is certain that the lesser evil will be accepted, and if Newfoundlanders dream otherwise they are destined to a rude awakening. It would suit the Triple Alliance very well for France to cripple herself for a generation as the result of a war, successful or unsuccessful, with England, but Englishmen have no stomach for such a fight in support of the more or less preposterous claims of colonists who by popular belief have no souls above codfish and lobsters and live in a land of eternal fog. Among politicians the opinion is general that if necessary Newfoundland must be coerced into respecting the treaty rights of France, but it is felt that the demand of the colonists for a hearing before judgment is a reasonable one.

The decision of the British Judges in the Jackson abduction case was unexpected. Hitherto the idea prevailed that a husband was justified in compelling his wife to live with him, provided he had not been guilty of any of those trangressions in respect to which a wife has a legal remedy. That has been knocked on the head, as well as the old-time axiom that the law upheld the husband inflicting reasonable chastisement upon a wife when she deserved it. The Judges unanimously find that a husband has no right to imprison his wife; that she must have perfect freedom to see her friends and that if she declines to live with him he must not use force to compel her. Further, Jackson is distinctly warned that if he interferes with his wife again he will be guilty of contempt of court and be committed to prison. Accordingly he intends asking the House of Lords if this ruling is correct.

The lynchings at New Orleans made a profound sensation in Europe, but outside of Italy the condemnation of the deed has been neither loud nor general. In Great Britian, where critics are generally outspoken upon what they term "American barbarism," the newspapers have been singularly unanimous in excusing the slaughter on the ground that the bloodthirsty Mafia is out of all relations with modern civilization, and that the miscreants of New Orleans were bandits who had mostly fled from their own country when it became too hot for their safety. In England the whole trouble is laid to the universal lack of confidence among Americans in their own judicial institutions.

Dispatches received by the Foreign Office at

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. R. S. Lake, of Grenfell, was in town last week.

—A good farm to rent adjoining the town, apply to A. C. Paterson.

—Insp. Primrose, of the N.W.M. P., Regina, spent Saturday in town.

—Mr. L. C. McIntyre was in town yesterday, looking hale and hearty.

—Mr. W. B. Hall returned from his old home in England on Monday. He looks well after his trip.

—Mr. J. B. Hawkes, of Balgonie, has received the appointment of post master. Mr. Hawkes is also a justice of the peace. Balgonie is flourishing.

—Thomas Good has returned from the East with a car load of stock and household effects. He has decided to spend the balance of his days in the Qu'Appelle district.

—The Bank of Ottawa has made an offer to sell the Qu'Appelle flouring mill to the municipality of South Qu'Appelle. The question will shortly be discussed by the ratepayers.

—Mr. G. Michaelas, who has been agent for Massey & Co., in the German settlement moves into town next week to take the position of assistant to Mr. McNaughton, agent for the company. Mr. Axford, travels in the capacity of general agent.

—Mr. William Brydon has been supplied with strychnine for distribution among the farmers of this municipality. The quantity furnished by the North-West Government is not very large, but will be supplemented on application to Mr. G. S. Davidson, M. L. A., out of his appropriation of the Territorial fund. Farmers who are not able to get what they require should notify Mr. Davidson at once.

—The regular sitting of the Supreme Court was held here on Tuesday, April 7th, by Mr. Justice Richardson. The only case set down for trial was that of Carr vs. Dundas, an action of trespass. On motion of counsel for the defendant the case was adjourned until Tuesday, April 28th, at Qu'Appelle, defendant to pay costs of the day. A. D. Dickson, counsel for plaintiff; Wm. Smith, counsel for defendant.

—A special meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's church will be held on Tuesday, the 14th April, at 7.30 p.m., in the vestry, when the resolution passed by the committee appointed to consider the advisability of buying a house for the incumbent will be put before the meeting for their sanction. The vicar and churchwardens are desirous of receiving subscriptions to the vicar's house fund, which should be paid at once.

—The musicial entertainment given in aid of the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening last, was in every respect first class, and reflects great credit on the management. Our limited space will not admit of a full report. The entertainment was almost exclusively given by the children of the town and we wish to say that they cannot be too highly complimented on the excellent manner in which they performed their several parts. The brass band added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

—On April 2nd, Mr. G. E. K. Cross, barrister, of Sudbury, Ont., and son of Mr. Thomas Cross, of the Department of Railways and Canals, was united in marriage to Miss M. M. Gisborne, daughter of F. N. Gisborne, Esq., General Superintendent of the Government Telegraph service. The ceremony was performed at Grace church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Edmund Ward, of Montreal, assisted by Rev. J. F. Gordon, rector of Grace church, and the Rev. Mr. French. The bride is a sister of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Hartley Gisborne, District Superintendent of the Government Telegraph service in the North-West Territories.

—The Queen's Hotel changed hands on Tuesday. The McIntosh Bros. retire from the business, and it will in future be carried on by Mr. James Horne, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in that line. We are sorry to loose the old proprietors of the Queen's. They have been here for the past two years, and have taken an active part in the concerns of the town. Mr. Harry McIntosh goes to the coast in a few days, where he will probably engage in business in another line. Tosh is a thorough business man, a genial fellow and we wish him prosperity in his new home.

SIT DOWN AND THINK.

Sit down and think: 1st, that dyspepsia is caused by wrong action of the stomach: 2nd, that Burdock Blood Bitters is designed to correct and regulate the stomach; 3rd, that it always cures dyspepsia and costs less than a cent a dose. Can you afford to be dyspeptic?

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam gives prompt relief in coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough, croup, asthma or bronchitis. It is the most pleasant and perfect throat and lung healer in the world for children or adults. Price 25c.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

Minutes of special meeting of the council of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle, held in McLane's hall, on Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1891.

Present: J. R. Brown, chairman; Councillors Caldwell, Bunn, Milliken.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. H. Mathewson, of the Bank of Ottawa, re the flouring mill.

From J. Daniel, mayor of Moosomin, re taxes on townsite.

Councillor Fraser entered and took his seat.

From G. T. Marsh, of Regina, re taxes on townsite. The above were referred to the council for their consideration.

From J. H. MacCaul, account of 50 cents, for plank to repair bridge on Fort trail.

From A. M. McLane, account of $1.20 for telegrams.

From Wm. Brydon, account of $4.40 for stationery.

From J. B. Robinson, account of $8.75, for coffin for indigent person, (Susanna Vivien.)

From G. S. Davidson & Co., account of $8.85, for rolls, etc. The above accounts were referred to the committee on finance, assessment and safety.

Mr. F. H. Mathewson, of the Bank of Ottawa, waited upon the council, and submitted the following proposition:

Qu'Appelle, 2nd April, 1890.

To the chairman and council of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

GENTLEMEN.—On behalf of the Bank of Ottawa, the present owners of the flour mill situated at Qu'Appelle Station, and formerly owned by Messrs. D. H. McMillan & Co., I beg to make the following proposition regarding its disposal to the municipality, subject to confirmation by the board of directors of the Bank, viz:

1. That the Bank sell the mill buildings and site, (26 lots,) for which they hold a Torrens title, to the municipality for the sum of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars,) to be paid by the debentures of the municipality at par, drawn at 30 years, with interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly, the debentures to contain the usual clause with relation to a sinking fund.

2. That the Bank will pay the municipality the sum of $2,000, (two thousand dollars), to be used towards repairing the mill and putting it in first class running order.

3. That insurance on the mill to the extent of, say $10,000, be transferred to the Bank, the premiums to be paid by the municipality, in case of loss by fire, the proceeds of the insurance collected to be devoted towards cancelling debentures to the amount of paid insurance.

4. That the Bank will retain possession of the property until such time as an act is passed by the Territorial legislature, confirming the issue of the said debentures for $20,000.

The writer would respectfully point out to the members of the council that the rental derived from the mill will fully pay the interest on the debentures to be issued, the insurance premiums and the sinking fund, so that by the purchase of the mill in the manner proposed, there will not be any increase in the taxes which the ratepayers now pay.

Hoping that this proposition will receive the favorable and best consideration of the council, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
F. H. MATHEWSON,
Manager Bank of Ottawa.

Statement from treasurer of funds on hand.

W. B. Scarth, townsite trustee, waited upon the council with a view of effecting a settlement of the taxes due upon the townsite.

Moved by J. H. Fraser, seconded by J. B. Milliken, that the council accept Mr. Scarth's offer now made, viz, $1,000, together with the race course and sufficient land west of the race course to erect agricultural buildings thereon, as may be agreed upon, in full for all taxes due to date upon the land assessed to the townsite trustees, the agreement to be made upon a similar basis to the agreement with Regina and Moose Jaw, as to future taxes, the whole land not to exceed eighteen acres. Carried. The above was agreed to by Mr. Scarth.

Moved by J. H. Fraser, seconded by J. Caldwell, that the chairman appoint a committee to confer with Mr. Osler and Mr. W. T. Thompson, as regards the lands to be appropriated by Mr. Scarth. Carried.

Committee: Messrs. Milliken, Smith, Bunn and McLane.

Moved by J. H. Fraser, seconded by J. B. Milliken, that the chairman and clerk be and are hereby authorized to issue a cheque in favor of Councillor Smith for the amount of statute labor money paid by Messrs. Sykes for the year 1890. Carried.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the chairman and clerk be and are hereby authorized to issue a cheque for the charges made by the registrar for list of owners of certain lands, supplied to the assessor. Carried.

Report of committee on finance, assessment and safety,

Moved by J. Caldwell, seconded by J. Smith, that the report of the committee be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. Caldwell, that the chairman and clerk be and are hereby authorized to issue cheques, as per report of the committee on finance, assessment and safety. Carried.

Moved by J. H. Fraser, seconded by J. Smith, that the cheque issued by the chairman and clerk on the 10th day of February, 1891, being No. 55, in favor of A. Workman, (indigent,) for $15, be and is hereby ratified. Carried.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that James F. Cates, collector for this municipality, be and is hereby authorized to continue the levy and collection of such unpaid taxes on the roll of 1890 as are not included in the account or first list of anpaid taxes, delivered by said collector to the treasurer for this municipality, under section 131 of the Municipal Ordinance of the North-West Territories, in the manner and with the powers provided by law for the general levy and collection of taxes. That the authority hereby conferred shall relate back to the first day of March, 1891, and shall discontinue on the 25th day of April, 1891, unless further continued by resolution of the council; and that, at the termination of this authority, he shall furnish to this council a statement, verified by statutory declaration, showing all taxes collected by distress. Carried.

Moved by J. B. Milliken, seconded by J. H. Fraser, that the council appoint a fire, health and safety inspector for the municipality, at a salary of $20 per annum. Declared carried.

Moved in amendment by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. Caldwell, that the council constitute each and every councillor respectively an inspector of fire, health and safety. Declared lost.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. Smith, that the council request the chairman to call a public meeting of the ratepayers to discuss Mr. Mathewson's offer regarding the mill, at his discretion. Carried.

A by law appointing Austin Wismer fire, health and safety inspector was read a first, second and third time, and passed.

On motion of J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. H. Fraser, the council adjourned to meet again on Monday, 11th May, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

MARRIAGES.

BULSTRODE—COWLEY.—In S. Peter's pro-Cathedral, on Easter Monday, March 30th, by the Rev. H. S. Akehurst, Christopher George Bulstrode, of Kateywe, Asea, to Mary Anne Cowley, of Oxford, England.

BEN. SWEARS.

The Lightning Horse Clipper,

Is now through clipping in town, and will be in Regina on the 20th inst. Any one wishing a first class job done will do well to call on him at the Waverley House, Regina. Terms moderate.

A good job guaranteed.

Qu'Appelle, April 9th, 1891.

FARM TO RENT.

SEED WHEAT and Early Rose Potatoes for sale. Apply to
JOHN WILSON,
Sec. 32-17-15, near McLean Station.

LOST.

LOST on the 27th of March, somewhere between Mr. Empey's dwelling house, and Mr. McLane's warehouse a coon skin overcoat. The finder will greatly oblige the undersigned by leaving the same at the Queen's or Leland house.
WM. BROLEY,
Qu'Apdelle.

OATS WANTED.

WILLIAM HENLEY will pay the highest market price for oats, delivered at his warehouse, Qu'Appelle Station.

FARM TO RENT.

ADJOINING the town of Qu'Appelle, 45 acres broken, 80 acres fenced, good well; and for sale the N.W. quar. Sec. 6, tp. 19, range 15, near Edgeley, on easy terms. For terms, apply to A. C. PATERSON, Qu'Appelle Station, or
G. B. MURPHY,
Moosomin.

Mail Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 15th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts, for four years over each of the following routes from the 1st July next:

BALGONIE and LOON CREEK, once per week computed distance 37 miles.

CRAVEN and TREGARVA, once per week computed distance 7½ miles.

DENNINGTON and PELLY, once per week computed distance 26 miles.

LUMSDEN STATION and MARIETON, once per week computed distance 26 miles.

MOOSE JAW and RAILWAY STATION, twelve times per week computed distance ½ mile.

PARKIN and WAPELLA, once per week computed distance 14 miles.

REGINA and RAILWAY STATION, twelve times per week computed distance 1 mile.

REGINA and WASCANA, once per week computed distance 12 miles.

SINTALUTA and RAILWAY STATION, three times per week computed distance ½ mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices, at the termini of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. MCLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 27th March, 1891.

THE CANADA
NORTHWEST LAND CO
(LIMITED.)
OFFERS FOR SALE
In the Qu'Appelle District,
AND OTHER PARTS OF THE TERRITORIES,
SELECTED FARM LANDS.

For Information, Prices and Maps, apply to
W. B. SCARTH,
Managing Director, Winnipeg.
Or to F. Ll. Oslsr, Agent in Qu'Appelle.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
TOWN LOTS.
The Townsite Trustees offer for Sale
BUILDING SITES
At all Stations on the Main Line between Brandon and Calgary.
W. B. SCARTH, Trustee
F. Ll. OSLER, Agent at Qu'Appelle.

Very Cheap Rates to & from the Old Country. Allan, Dominion, Beaver & White Star Lines.
Apply to your local agent,
E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.
Or to ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

JUST OPENED.
Choice Tobaccos,
Cigars & Cigarettes.
WM. BRYDON,
Druggist, Stationer
AND SEEDSMAN.
Flower, Field and Garden
SEEDS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

By the Honorable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

To all to whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS it is in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, being the 43rd Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Indians," amongst other things in effect enacted that the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs may, when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit, by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift or disposal to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the North-West Territories or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction is had;

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said the Honorable Edgar Dewdney, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, and having reference to the previous public notice on the subject, dated the Nineteenth day of August, 1885, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or other disposal to any Indian in the North-West Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby further prohibited, and that the same prohibition is hereby extended to the Indians of Manitoba, and that every person who, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the North-West Territories of Canada or in any part thereof, or in the Province of Manitoba or any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties provided by the said Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office in the City of Ottawa, this Twenty-seventh day of January, 1891.

EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

FARM TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS FARM to let, near Qu'Appelle Station. Fifty acres under cultivation. Good frame house, stables and out-buildings; an unlimited supply of good water.
Apply at
tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

HAGYARD'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NOTICE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TRADERS, Manufacturers and Owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly;

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular bi-ennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for irregular inspection of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an inspector or assistant inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act or who refuses to produce the whole of his weights and measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an inspecting officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of weights, measures and weighing machines when paying moneys to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is especially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O. 6" with the words "Original for the Trader" printed at the head thereof) properly filled out and stamped, and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificate represent exactly the value and amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are of no value whatever unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners and holders of these official certificates are specially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be advisable to placard them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary license certificates are done, for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an inspector or assistant inspector of, or all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

BURDOCK
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
BLOOD
CURES
DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH. DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES.
BITTERS

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
Qu'Appelle Station, - - N.W.T.
JAMES HORNE, Prop.
Strictly First Class in Every Respect.

COWAN & EDWARDS,
QU'APPELLE STATION,
General Agents for
A. HARRIS, SON & CO'S.
"Brantford" Implements and Machinery and the Celebrated
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES.
Dealers in Carriages, Cutters, Grain Crushers and small goods of all kind s
PUMPS specially made for this country and warranted not to freeze u p
See our new Four Section Disc Harrow before buying.
Local Agents at all principle points. Send for free catalogue.
J. A. COWAN. S. R. EDWARDS.

We are Commencing to
Open up our New Goods
And the balance will soon arrive.
Our Stock will then be complete in Every Line.
WE INVITE INSPECTION!
And would ask any one desiring to purchase anything in our line to write us for quotations if they cannot call on us personally.

CHOPPING DONE.
We have our chopper set up and in working order, and would be glad if you would give us a trial, if you have chopping to do. We w ill guarantee satisfaction. Also CHOP FOR SALE in any quantitie s. Wednesdays are our days for chopping. Don't be afraid to come a t y day that suits you. We can steam up and be chopping in 40 minute s.
SPERLING & HAWKES,
BALGONIE.

BIG RUSH!
C. G. BOOTH,
Has Received a Carload of A No. 1 Flou r
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.
An Early Call is Solicited.
STAND ON QU'APPELLE STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
NOW SELLING
AT VERY LOW FIGURES!
MY STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
Clothing, Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GROCERIES
is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS!
G. A. McTAVISH,
INVERTAVISH NURSERY
VICTORIA, B. C.
IF YOU WANT
SEEDS! PLANTS! SHRUBS! TREES!
OR ANY GARDEN REQUISITE!
SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE.
I Have the Most Complete Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
HEALTHY PLANTS! FRESH SEEDS! FINE TREES!
EVERYTHING OF THE BEST!